

WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE The Colonist

The Daily Colonist

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES COAL Hall, Goepel & Company Telephone 83 100 Government Street

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WATCH REPAIRING... With Us REPAIRING IS A SPECIALTY We employ skilled workman capable of thoroughly repairing the most complicated watches. While we only charge the regular price for repairs, we guarantee our work to be the best and watches repaired by us to give perfect satisfaction. Chaloner, Mitchell & Co., Watchmakers and Jewelers 47 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE DEMAND FOR TETLEY'S PACKAGE TEAS Still continues to increase. Sold by all Grocers and Tea Merchants. HUDSON'S BAY COY Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Klondike Outfitting.... WILSON BROS. Wholesale Grocers Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order. 76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

A GOOD DRINK FOR WARM WEATHER IS Our California Cider. Thousands drink this great Temperance Beverage every day and enjoy its delicious flavor. TRY SOME. E. J. Saunders & Co., Family Grocer, Johnson Street

DYEA--ALASKA... Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes. CHILKOOT TRADING CO., Dyea, Alaska. COMPLETE OUTFITS Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware. Victoria Agents--SHALLOROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

Municipal Notice Important Sale. AT 188 YATES STREET Ralph Churton Is instructed by Charles Rattray, Esq., to sell on Thursday Next, July 28th, at 2 p.m., precisely, the whole of the superior Household Furniture, comprising oak and other Bedroom Suites, Spring Mattresses, Bed and Table Linen, Carpets, Curtains, occasional and other Chairs, Oak Extension Table, handsome Sideboard, capital No. 8 I. X. L. Range, Secretary Bookcase, and a really fine Piano. On view on Wednesday afternoon and morning of sale.

ICE CREAM Henry Clay Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors) having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties. 39 Fort Street

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price The Very Best Made E. A. MORRIS' Headquarters for MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO. Victoria, B.C. AUCTION WM. T. HARDAKER. Under instructions from Mrs. Up, I will sell at 72 Frederick street, near Cook, on Tuesday, August 2, at 2 o'clock Almost new and well kept. FURNITURE & EFFECTS Particulars later. Goods not on view until day prior to sale. W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

GEORGE BYRNES AUCTIONEER APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT OFFICE 15 YATES STREET Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale. Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE? THE VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD. Are now loaning and fitting up free of charge Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel. Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes: 1--Less heat in kitchen. 2--A gas stove is always ready for instant use, day or night. 3--A gas stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner. 4--A gas stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5--Food is not placed in contact with the gas. 6--The average cost of using a gas range in this city does not exceed \$1.75 per month. Stoves can be seen at any time at the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given. Klondike Information Bureau. W. WALLACE GRIME & CO. Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents, 61 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 43

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE Request Formally Presented to President McKinley by the French Ambassador. No Suggestion of Terms Proposed and Washington Considers the Reply. Cuba and Porto Rico Must Be Given Up--A Chance for the Philippines.

Washington, July 26.--The Spanish government have sued for peace, not indirectly through the powers of Europe but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the President at three this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French ambassador the following official statement was issued: "The French ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain and at the direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of the terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace makers have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night no overtures of any kind had been received. Shortly before midnight last night, a despatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodovar de Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, were received this morning. Thereupon, M. Cambon, first secretary for the embassy, called at the state department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by the ambassador on the President. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at three. M. Cambon first went to the state department, where he was joined by the Secretary of State and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour and after the first formalities had been executed the talk became general and quite informal. The President, the ambassador and the secretary of state discussed the outlook for the stopping of hostilities. The proposition submitted by the ambassador acting for the Spanish government was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication from the Spanish government did not suggest any special terms of peace, nor was there any reference made to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up questions as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spaniards that an armistice be established pending the negotiations. Owing to the importance of the communication the ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original in French, the translation being submitted by M. Cambon. In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition, neither the President nor the ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace. The instructions of the ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the President did not wish to discuss the proposition at this moment. Before giving any definite reply it was finally determined that the President would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition and that after a decision had been arrived at M. Cambon would be invited to the White House for further conference. Before the call closed a brief draft of the memorandum was agreed upon in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where the diplomatic reserve was essential.

When the President will submit the Spanish proposition to the cabinet, he will not yet be announced. The call of the ambassador was two hours after the cabinet meeting of to-day had closed and there will not be another regular cabinet meeting until Friday. It is generally understood, however, that a special cabinet meeting will be held in order to make a prompt reply to the proposition. Secretary of State, however, although he pressed some doubt saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far. Naturally the plea of Spain to open peace negotiations opens up a wide field for conjecture as to what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no official information saying what terms Spain will propose or what terms the United States will offer or accept. So far as this country is concerned it is the general impression that the complete evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted on as a sine qua non. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines. Ladrones and Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include ceding stations in these groups. On the part of Spain it is believed she has now reached a realization of her misfortune and she will readily consent to the evacuation of

Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish desire is apparently very strong for the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that ceding stations there and at other points must be conceded. The matter of war indemnity for future consideration, although there does not appear to be a disposition among the officials here to pile up a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition. Ambassador Cambon who initiated the negotiations today, has had a distinguished career in the official diplomatic service of France. He was born in Paris April 5th, 1845, entered the council of state in April, 1878, and was appointed ambassador of the French republic to the United States on October 31, 1897. M. Cambon presented his credentials to President McKinley in January, 1898. The news of the landing of General Miles at Guinico on the southwest shore of Porto Rico, came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It has been planned that he was to make his landing at another point as remote as possible from his place where he actually landed, so there was little wonder that the officials were not prepared to receive him with the incredulity and even went to the length of supposing that the story had been put afloat in order to distract attention from the point which had been selected. Just why General Miles made this wide departure from the plans of the department is not known. It is supposed that he gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change. The result, however, has been to perplex the department officials deeply and to considerably disarrange their fully prepared programme for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to reselect the sections of the expedition already at sea heading for certain selected points on the coast of Porto Rico and to advise them of the change in plans.

THE YUKON POLICY. Proof of the Country's Wealth Should Spur the Dominion Government to Action.

Toronto, July 26.--The Mail discussing the Yukon railway policy says: The Yukon has been a store of gold as the reefs of Witwater Land but in regard to all other factors of production the two districts are not for a moment to be compared. Ours lie on the edge of a fertile zone, seventeen hundred miles from the closest base of supplies. It figures as to the production and as to revenue are approximately correct then there should be an immediate change in what has been the government's Yukon railway policy. If under the tremendous disadvantages by which they were hampered, the miners were able to produce upwards of \$12,000,000 in gold, there can no longer be any question about the richness of the deposits. For the construction of a Yukon road it would probably not be necessary to barter any of the rich lands in the district though a reasonable subsidy in that form would not be objected to. All the revenue collected in Yukon should be set apart by the government to pay for the opening of a route from our settled interior as from one of our Pacific ports to Dawson City.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. Fruit Commissioner to Paris--Sir Wilfrid's Free Trade Token--Extradition Problems.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, July 26.--Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Golden Club medal has arrived from England. It is suggested that a fac simile of it be printed on all official lists of the Canadian tariff. Mr. Tarte is at Antioch enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Mander, the chocolate maker, who owns the island and whose alleged evasion of settlers has lately been the subject of newspaper discussion. Officials here concede that the Petersen-Tarte company have thrown up the fast Atlantic contract. Alexander McDonald Allan, formerly editor of the "Huron Signal," has been appointed Canadian fruit commissioner to the Paris exposition. He occupied the same position in London at the Colonial exhibition of 1886. Pasquel Capell, the Italian counterfeiter, has been committed in Montreal for extradition to the United States, where he is wanted as a forger. The minister of justice will have to decide whether the prisoner shall be tried first in Canada and subsequently sent to the States. The difficulty is that if sent first to the States the authorities there will not probably agree to his extradition to Canada in case of failure to convict for murder.

THE BOURGOGNE SAILORS. Charges Against Them Dropped for Want of Evidence--Praise for Courageous Conduct.

Have, France, July 26.--In accordance with the orders of the public prosecutor the six Austrian sailors of the wrecked French line steamer La Bourgogne, who were charged with cruelty and brutality to passengers at the time of the collision on July 4th, between the steamer and the British ship Cromartyshire off Sable Island, resulting in the loss of over 500 lives through the sinking of the La Bourgogne, were liberated and their prosecution has been dropped, owing to the lack of evidence. Two other sailors of the same steamer were recommended for rewards as a result of their courageous conduct.

PORTO RICO OCCUPIED. United States Troops Land and Hoist Their Flag With Little Opposition.

An Obscure Spot Chosen Affording Healthy and Secure Base of Supplies.

Artillery Demonstration to Frighten the Foe But the Town Spared.

Port Guinico, island of Porto Rico, July 25, via Island of St. Thomas--The United States military expedition which left Guantanamo on Thursday, landed here successfully to-day, after a skirmish with the Spanish troops in which no Americans were killed. One advantage of this place is that it is situated close to the railroad, which means of transportation the troops hope to secure to-day. Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieut. Commander Wainwright, formerly of the Maine and one of the heroes of the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, steamed into Guinico harbor in order to reconnoitre the place. With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht Gloucester braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and sounding, found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore. Guinico bay is quite a place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach nestles a village of twenty houses. The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was the announcement contained in the firing of the gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards hand down the flag of Spain, which was floating from a flagstaff in front of a block-house standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay and in order to scare the enemy as the fighting yacht purposely avoided firing into the town, lest her projectiles hurt the women and children. The Gloucester then hove to about six hundred yards off the shore and lowered a launch having on board a Colt rapid firing gun and thirty men, under the command of Lieut. Huse, and she was sent ashore without encountering any opposition. Quartermaster Oak thereupon told yeoman Lacey to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done and they then raised on the flagstaff the first American flag to float over Porto Rican soil. Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party, but Huse responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, shared the honors with Lieut. Huse. Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three-pounders and six-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guinico where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed. Huse then threw up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright.

The regulars were the first to land from the transports. After Lieut. Huse had captured the place, he deployed his small force into the suburbs but he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by C company of the Sixth Illinois and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four to five boats loaded to the rail with soldiers. Everything progressed in an orderly manner, and according to the plan of General Miles. The latter went ashore about noon after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieut. Commander Wainwright for his gallant action. General Miles said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "Guinico and Gagaria are in the disinfected portion of the island. Had we landed at Cape Juan, a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance. There is no doubt that General Miles' plans are being kept absolutely secret. Guinico is the most lovely spot yet occupied by the Americans. It is a seat of the coffee and sugar industry, and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanuts and palms. Ponce is the second city of the island, has splendid harbor and will make a good base of operations. There were fifteen large coasters this afternoon in the bay, but only two barges were captured. It is likely that the Spanish garrison from Ponce may try to surprise the Americans to-night, but it will only be an affair of outposts. The town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly. The main fighting will be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan de Porto Rico."

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL 10 CENTS PER PACKET. CIGARETTES H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST Salmon Block, Victoria B.C.

WATERWORKS AGAIN.

Special Committee Report the Result of Their Finding and Ask the Mayor to Adopt It.

Council Divided as to Whether a Cart Shed and Tool House Shall be Erected.

There were two little squabbles during last evening's meeting of the council, one over the refusal of the Mayor to carry out the wishes of a majority of the council in reference to the waterworks and the other over the refusal of the street committee to award the contract for a tool house and cart shed as instructed by the council. The Mayor was again requested to carry out the wishes of the council respecting the waterworks, the contract difference was ended for the time being by the meeting being adjourned.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Mayor Redfern read a telegram he had received from Mr. W. J. White, stating that 180 Wisconsin and Michigan editors would be in the city on Thursday. He had arranged to have the party taken to Esquimalt on the steamer Quadra, where they would be received on the flag ship.

Henry Parker, of Vancouver, wanted to experiment with the sewage of Victoria, making a fertilizer of it and also offered, for a consideration, to show how the garbage could be used as fuel.

The letter was received and filed and the writer will be notified that the sewerage system is not yet prepared to go into the city in the disposal of garbage, to the American Municipal League invited the members of the council to attend the second annual convention at Detroit.

The letter was received and filed and the secretary will be informed that the members of the council cannot attend.

Mr. W. F. Bess, late official analyst at St. John, N.B., wanted to report on the water supply of Victoria, also for a consideration.

Mayor Redfern pointed out that the water had been tested a number of times and had always been found to be wholesome. Mr. Bess was so informed.

Mr. C. D. Macdonald notified the council of the proposed extension of the city street from the city hall to the city hall.

The trustees will be requested to transfer the property to the city, in accordance with the judgment of Mr. Justice Dike.

Two weeks' leave of absence was allowed Mr. F. S. Widdowson, lamp-trimmer, to allow him to accompany the J.B.A.A. four-oared crew to Winnipeg.

The city engineer and sanitary inspector reported that the only sewage running into the open waterway on Cadboro Bay road was from the kitchen sink of the Jubilee Hospital. They considered the best way of solving the question was by irrigation, viz., by spreading it over the grounds.

A copy of the report will be forwarded to the hospital board.

In regard to Mr. A. Sheret's claim of \$14 for pipe used on Oak Bay avenue, the water commissioner reported that in his opinion the city was in no way responsible. Mr. Sheret had a contract for extending the water main to the residence of Sir C. H. Tupper, it being understood that the owner of the house should supply the pipe. The contract was a short dead end. It was necessary to have the pipe extended to prevent the water from being blocked and it was for the pipe thus used that Mr. Sheret made his claim.

The report was referred to the finance committee.

The Albion Iron Works Company and 83 others petitioned against the proposal to close Rock Bay bridge.

Ald. Humphrey moved that the petition be referred to the city solicitor to report as to whether the city is forced to maintain the bridge. He would never consent to having the long bridge removed. It should never have been built. It is a disgrace to the city and it would favor the building of a bridge on the old site from Constance street.

The motion to refer the petition to the city solicitor was adopted.

Mr. G. D. Ramsay and 57 others petitioned for the removal of a fence erected across Arm street and also drew attention to the fact that a house had been moved on to the street.

The petition was referred to the street committee.

An application for the extension of the water main down Moss street was referred to the water commissioner to report.

The sewerage committee recommended that the amended specifications of the city engineer for house connection to the sewers be adopted. The report was approved of.

Mayor Redfern declined to receive a report of the street committee recommending that the city be refused of building a shed for the city carts be deferred for a year. He pointed out that the committee were instructed to award the contract to one of the two lowest tenderers. Having received these instructions from the council they could not recommend that different action be taken.

Ald. Kinsman moved that the street committee be instructed to award the contract to one of the two lowest tenderers. He pointed out that the committee were instructed to award the contract to one of the two lowest tenderers. Having received these instructions from the council they could not recommend that different action be taken.

The special water works committee reported as follows:

Your special committee appointed to consider the advisability of connecting the water with the reservoir at Beaver Lake, desire to report as follows:

That your committee are strongly of the opinion that the necessity of connecting the filter beds with the reservoir, for the following reasons:

1. The original intention, as per plans, was to utilize the reservoir without having a cement or brick bottom placed in same.

2. There is a brick bottom at the present time, covering more exposed area than the original design intended should be covered.

3. To cement the sides would cost more money than the cost of cement at the disposal of the council; still, sufficient can be spared to place the proper connections in to allow the water to flow from the filter beds into the reservoir.

4. The necessary pipes and connections can all be placed in position by the present staff employed by the water department. It should be the intention of the part of the council, even had they \$15,000 to do all their work in connection with the filter beds, to place the proper connections in to allow the water to flow from the filter beds into the reservoir.

5. The city engineer says that, under any circumstances, water would have to be turned into the reservoir for a period of three or four days, or a longer period, and the waterworks foreman says three or four weeks—if the sides are to be cemented, so as to dampen and prepare the clay and

consolidate the sides to receive the cement.

6. To insure a clear supply of water, and to avoid any sediment from the sides getting into the mains, the placing of the outlet pipe to receive the filtered water should be elevated about one foot above the floor of the reservoir, and taken to the middle of the reservoir, instead of under the edge of the bank, as contemplated by former plans.

7. By having the pipes placed in position and connecting the filter beds with the reservoir, the public will immediately have the benefit of the \$15,000 that has been expended during the last three years, and will prove the strength of the walls, and the utility of the filter beds generally, or will demonstrate beyond a doubt that the work is a failure or a success, as the case may be.

R. T. WILLIAMS, JOHN KINSMAN, J. H. PHILLIPS.

Ald. Kinsman removed that the report be received and filed and the Mayor be requested to carry out the wishes of the committee.

Mayor Redfern said he had received no evidence to induce him to change his mind.

Ald. Williams seconded Ald. Kinsman's motion and was proceeding to quote the engineer as in favor of the report, when the Mayor refused to hear him, holding that as the engineer had not signed the report he presumed that he was opposed to it.

The motion was carried after discussion on the following division:

Ayes—Ald. Kinsman, Bragg, Hall, Humber, Phillips and Williams.

Noes—Ald. Wilson, Humphrey and MacGregor.

The street committee having struck out of their report all reference to the cementing of the filter beds, the report was received and adopted. The report recommended that sidewalks be renewed as follows: Port street, west of Blanchard; south side of View street, east of Douglas; north side of Yates, east of Blanchard; south side of Alfred street, between Chalmers and Campbell.

Mayor Redfern asked the street committee if they had awarded the contract for the cart shed as instructed by the council and receiving a reply in the negative asked for the reason.

The members of the street committee explained that they considered that the money would do more good if spent on the streets.

Ald. MacGregor was about to move that the council award the contract by ballot when adjournment was moved and carried, on a division of 6 to 3.

Catharrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath with Shiloh's Catharrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for \$3 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Howes.

"Birklin's boy has been made a Major." "I didn't know that he had ever seen any service." "He didn't. He saw the President."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If sickheadache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

"Is he a self-made man?" "No; father-in-law-made."—Puck.

"It has just occurred to me," said the Spanish nobleman who was like unto the rest of his race, "I believe a few hundred piens is mightier than the Spanish sword."—Indianapolis Journal.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DOMINION.

C. P. Lyster, City.

H. T. Brand, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles Young, Seattle.

John Johnson, Seattle.

H. H. Woods, Seattle.

Miss Kate McCarthy, Seattle.

T. L. B. Hiffin and wife, Scotland.

Mr. Dryman, Seattle.

Miss Violet Winters, Seattle.

Berna S. Johnson, Jensen, Idaho.

Lea Noblitt, Jensen, Idaho.

C. B. McCall, Vancouver.

George M. Bleeker, Minneapolis.

Jim C. Blocker, Minneapolis.

Victor Bergman, New York.

George A. Bailey, Vancouver.

Russell Ormsby, Vancouver.

H. Horn, New York.

Norman McLenn, wife and children, Vancouver.

Mrs. E. Bushby, Dutton, Ont.

Mrs. C. J. Goodell, Woodstock, Ont.

NEW ENGLAND.

T. G. Wilson and wife.

William Sloan, Nanaimo.

H. W. Cox, Vancouver.

J. D. Windham and wife, Vancouver.

C. N. Van Horn, Vancouver.

C. A. Chandler, Portland.

Cliff Fraser, Vancouver.

W. T. Conkley, New Westminster.

P. B. Johnson, Vancouver.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

T. J. Ward and wife, New York.

Carl James McIntyre, SS. Bristol.

George Buchard, San Francisco.

Mrs. G. Wilson, Vancouver.

C. B. McCall, Vancouver.

W. E. Kane, Toronto.

W. Dupere, Toronto.

H. E. Gibson, Toronto.

George McKee, Brantford, Ont.

W. Leslie Cook, Edmonton.

Thomas A. Sharpe, Agassiz.

H. H. Haddon, Dunsmuir.

E. B. Hymn, Vancouver.

E. Larenz, Queensland.

THE FIJIAN FIRE CEREMONY.

Only One Family is Now Permitted to Perform It.

Two New Zealand medical men, Drs. Hocken and Colquhoun, recently visited Fiji, where they had an opportunity of witnessing the now rare fire ceremony of the natives. It is so rare that the ceremony is now confined to a single family living on an island 20 miles from the Fijian metropolis, Suva. These people are able to walk, nude and with bare feet, across the white-hot stony pavement of a huge oven, says the London Chronicle. At attempt was made on this occasion to register the heat, but when the thermometer had been placed for a few seconds about five feet from the oven it had to be withdrawn, as the solder of the covering began to melt. The thermometer then registered 282 degrees, and Dr. Hocken estimated that the range was over 400 degrees. It is so rare that the ceremony is now confined to a single family living on an island 20 miles from the Fijian metropolis, Suva. 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VICTORIA'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

If one should say that Victoria is not a beautiful city, he would be in danger of prosecution for lese majeste or something of that kind. To avoid disastrous results, it is better to ask why Victoria is beautiful. Get on a car at the outer wharf and ride to the terminus, and if that is all you see, you certainly will not think Victoria a beautiful city. From one end of Government street to the other there is nothing, so far as the city is concerned, that can be called beautiful. The same is true of Douglas street and every principal thoroughfare, except Fort street above Cook. Of fine residences and grounds on some of the less frequented streets there are many, but if you set out to count the number of places where there are attractive grounds on both sides of the street, you will be surprised at the smallness of the number. When you get to the outskirts of the city and look away from it, you see beauty on every side. This it is that makes it so delightful a place, but within the city, to use a common phrase, "any old thing goes." This is not a pleasant thing to have to say; but it is a fact that when a visitor comes to town, and we wish to give him a favorable impression, he is hurried out to the suburbs as fast as possible. We all know this is true. We all know that when we tell each other what a beautiful city we have, we are not thinking of the city at all, but of things with which the city has had nothing to do. As a general proposition what the city has touched it has spoiled. Yet if Victoria were made as beautiful as it might be, it would be of direct pecuniary advantage. People who come here would stay longer, and more people would come here to stay permanently.

To simply grumble is a poor piece of business, and the justification of this growl is this, that what the city needs immediately is a beautification by-law. And the beauty of the by-law is that it will not call for the imposition of a dollar's extra taxation. Let it be ordained that every householder shall be compelled under penalty to keep the side of the street opposite the premises occupied by him neat and tidy out as far as the carriage-way. In a matter of this kind it is the first step that costs. Make a beginning and people will wonder that they ever did without such a municipal regulation. It may be said that this would entail considerable expense upon people who have large estates within the city. It would do nothing of the kind, for there is not apt to be much litter in front of unoccupied grounds or places where no houses front upon the street. All that would have to be done in such places would be to keep the bushes down, and mow the grass once in a season. In the majority of such cases a few dollars would be the cost at the outside; while in the very great number of cases throughout the city, all the burden upon the householder would be that once a week or so he would have to rake up the front of his premises.

In towns where this rule prevails, and Victorians must not lose sight of the fact that in many respects the city is in the "town" stage of existence, the effect is surprising. It is far-reaching. A neat sidewalk makes a shabby front yard look even more shabby, and the improvement begun outside of the fence is generally continued within. The use of paint more frequently follows as a matter of course.

Another matter calling for attention is the planting of shade trees. The Colonist recalls the case of an Eastern mayor who asked permission of the city to set out a double row of maples a mile in length as a souvenir of his official term. Needless to say permission was granted, and the trees kept his memory green. This is not intended as a suggestion to Mayor Hildren, but if there are any gentlemen of means in the city who would like to perpetuate their memory in this very graceful fashion, we are sure the citizens would applaud the act. But if any one should act on this suggestion, it is to be hoped his work will be better appreciated than was that of the public-spirited people who erected the fountain at the intersection of Government and Douglas streets. There stands the fountain to-day a monument of civic neglect. A double row of trees on Yates street, and another down the centre of Douglas street from Yates street south, to be continued at an early date, let us hope, across James Bay flats and along Belleville, would be very beautiful.

A PROTEST.

We print elsewhere an article from the Province newspaper of Vancouver, entitled "Island Morality." In doing so, we desire to say that the Colonist does not wish to be considered as suggesting that the article is in any way representative of public opinion in Vancouver. There are many instances in which a paper is so closely in touch with the sentiments of the community in which it is printed, that its views may be taken as fairly representative of what the people think. But the character of the Province is such that no one would so insult Vancouver as to suppose it to be representative in its utterances.

Though the Colonist contends for the impersonality of journalism, it admits that the personal element cannot wholly be eliminated. A paper represents something. Its policy is shaped in accord-

ance with the views of those who are responsible for its publication. The actual interference of such persons may be very slight. They may not in point of fact interfere at all, but it is presumable that they are satisfied with the general lines upon which their paper is conducted or it would be conducted otherwise. By this we do not mean that the president or directors of a newspaper are responsible for everything the paper says. That would be absurd. It would be equally absurd to hold the individual, who for the time being holds the post of editor, responsible for the general policy of the paper. The responsibility may be thus distributed between the two. The editor is responsible for the method of treating subjects and the time when they are discussed. The owners are responsible for the general tone of the paper. We make this distinction, because we do not wish to be misunderstood in saying that Mr. Hewitt Bostock is responsible for articles of the kind quoted from the Province. If the extract reproduced to-day form it were an isolated article, he could justly plead that he cannot be expected to supervise what goes into the paper. But the article is not isolated. It is simply the culmination of a series of articles, which have appeared in the Province ever since Mr. Bostock started it as a daily paper. He cannot, therefore, escape responsibility for it.

To the Colonist it is a remarkable thing that Mr. Bostock has been willing to prostitute the great opportunity which he has in British Columbia. He has youth, leisure and large means. He holds a representative position. There is no man in Canada who has a finer opportunity. How is he employing it? He must be judged by his works, and the only evidence of his works which the public have is afforded by the Province, for the existence of which he is responsible and which is maintained by him. In such articles as that quoted, the public see what Mr. Bostock regards as the proper way to deal with public questions and public men. He could stop the vile course of the Province by speaking a word. He does not see fit to speak that word. There does not seem to be any reason to say anything more. No language could add to his condemnation.

THE COST OF GOLD.

A correspondent writes the Colonist asking how we fix the cost of gold and also the cost of paper money. He takes exception to the view advanced in the Colonist of the 19th instant as to the cost of the gold brought from Klondike. The cost of gold bears no relation to its value. If a man should go out into his garden, turn over a shovelful of earth and find a nugget of gold weighing a thousand ounces, it would cost him nothing, but its value would be, approximately, \$20 an ounce, if it was pure. If on the other hand he spent \$1,000 on a trip to Klondike and came back with only \$500 worth of gold, the yellow metal would clearly cost him twice as much as it was worth, and if he valued his time at anything, a great deal more than twice as much. The price of gold is regulated by law. If the law said that it should sell for \$40 an ounce it would sell for that sum, and that would be its value in terms of currency.

Not only is there a distinction between cost and price, but there is also a difference between price and value. As the cost of gold represents the labor and material spent in its production, and the price represents what the bank must pay for it, so the value of gold is to be measured by its purchasing capacity. The cost fluctuates, the value fluctuates, but the price remains fixed. If the price fluctuates there would be no measure of value. This statement must be qualified by saying that the price does fluctuate at times within narrow limits. For example, just at present gold sells in the London market for a fraction over the bank price as fixed by law. This is because Russia and Japan are accumulating gold. There are two ways of getting gold in the market. One is by obtaining it from the bank. The other is by purchasing it just as iron or wheat is purchased. The purchasing nations are willing to pay a little more than the bank is authorized to pay for bullion, because it comes cheaper that way than to obtain it through the medium of the bank. But this fluctuation is so narrow that, as a general proposition, it may be said that the price of gold is permanent.

In regard to paper currency, of which our correspondent speaks, it has no appreciable value of itself. A lot of bills issued by a defunct bank would be worth nothing whatever, after they had been redeemed by the bank. It is not easy to imagine anything of less value than a bank note that is no longer currency. The cost of bank notes is of course small. We need hardly tell our correspondent that a \$5,000 bank note costs no more than a \$5 note. Bank notes can hardly be said to have any price, for a man cannot go into the market and buy them. Having therefore no practical intrinsic value, their cost being in effect nominal and not possessing any price in a commercial sense, whence comes the value of bank notes? The answer is that their value is based upon the credit which they represent. Unlike gold which has a price because the law says it shall have it, which price could be taken away from it at any time by legislation, a bank note, being founded upon the credit of business men, which is based upon the necessities of mankind, is really the most permanent representative of value in the monetary world. If gold were demonetized and men ceased to mine silver, the necessities of mankind would remain the same, and hence in the supplying of these necessities credits would be established, and these credits would possess a value. The bank note is a type of modern civilization. Only a highly civilized people, living in a country where property is safe and where the general instincts of the people are honest and where the laws are so administered that breaches of trust are

followed by punishment, can maintain a paper currency. A man leaves London and puts a few Bank of England notes in his pocket. He knows that in every civilized country in the world he can procure what he needs with those notes, provided he has enough of them. He would find them of no use among uncivilized people. The reason is that in civilization we have grown accustomed to using something, that represents the good faith of the business community, as a real thing and as a guarantee that what it promises will be done. The uncivilized man has no conception of anything of this kind. Our correspondent will remember how his history tells him that once upon a time a man, who desired to give a pledge that he would do a certain thing, might often be called upon to leave his children or perhaps his wife as a hostage. If he failed in his promise, the wife or children were either killed or become slaves. Now when he gives a guarantee, he can offer nothing more likely to be accepted than a small piece of paper, which cost little or nothing in the first place, which has practically no price in a commercial sense and absolutely no intrinsic value—that is a bank note.

We have dealt with the matter spoken of by our correspondent at this length, and said some things which to many may seem elementary. We have done so for the reason that erroneous ideas prevail to a very general extent as to the relations between the cost and value of gold and the nature of bank currency. This article will not serve to remove these errors, but it may help to direct some people's ideas into correct channels.

The Times copies some extracts from the Winnipeg Tribune in regard to the British Columbia election, and in one of them the opinion is expressed that the Lieutenant-Governor should take notice of "the trick played in Cassiar." As no trick of any kind was played in Cassiar, but the elections came on in regular course without any interference from the government, it is difficult to see what the Lieutenant-Governor is to take notice of. In printing the extracts from the Winnipeg paper, the Times, although it knows the statement as to a trick being played in Cassiar to be absolutely false, does not contradict it. This discloses a very dishonorable disregard of the reputation of the province; but it is of a piece with the spirit which has prompted the slandering of honorable men because they ventured to oppose those whom the Times champions. It is very greatly to be regretted that any British Columbia paper would permit such a slander upon the province to pass uncontradicted. We repeat for the information of the Tribune and every one else, that the nomination in Cassiar and the election were fixed by the returning officer without any suggestion, direct or indirect, from the government as to the time, which was left solely to his own discretion. The government did not send a returning officer to Cassiar after the election in other parts of the province, as the Tribune falsely alleges. The government did not send any returning officer to Cassiar, but instead issued the writ to an officer in that constituency at the same time the other writs were issued.

The despatches to-day indicate that there may be a speedy cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Doubt is expressed as to whether the beginning of negotiations is likely to mean a suspension of military operations, but there can be hardly any doubt on that point. So long as there is a probability of peace, it would be utterly indefensible for either nation to take any steps likely to result in the sacrifice of life. It will not do, however, to feel too certain as to the result of the negotiations. The President may find his action hampered by public opinion. The people of the United States will not tolerate a surrender of much that they have gained the right to hold. For example, if it is proposed to be content with a coaling station in the Philippines, Germany may demand one also, and so may France and Russia. Then there will be trouble.

The Colonist must decline to print any further anonymous communications regarding Senator Templeman's qualification. The paper has said all that it deems necessary to be said editorially at the present time, and if any person believes that the matter ought to be discussed further, we must ask him to send a signed letter, for no others will be printed. While the question is a public one, it especially touches one individual, and the Colonist will insist that the rule laid down above shall be followed.

It is not likely after all that the United States will send a squadron to Spain. Doubtless the President sees that to do so would be needlessly to arouse European feeling, which is likely to be difficult enough to handle when it comes to settle the terms of peace, without any new elements of complication being introduced. The real difficulties of the United States will begin after Spain has given up.

By mistake the credit for decorating the drill hall was given by the Colonist to the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment. As a matter of fact the work was done by some men assigned to the work by the Admiral. The mistake is due to the Governor-General, who in his speech gave the credit to the militia.

The Soldier's Mother—I got a letter from George to-day, and he is grumbling about the victuals in the army.

The Soldier's Wife—I am glad to hear that he is making himself at home.—Indianapolis Journal.

Postscript—Tenspot thinks that he is one of the big guns.

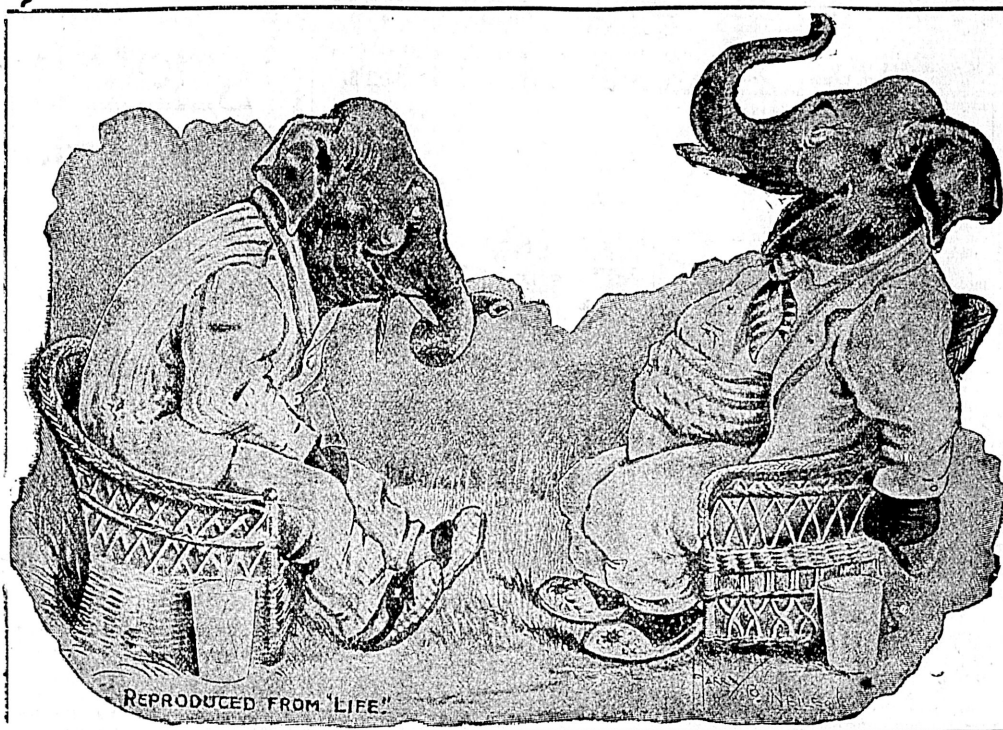
Keeblek—He is one of the smooth bors.—Detroit Free Press.

"He seems to be pretty prosperous. Why don't you think he is a good physician?"

"His prosperity. Why sir, do you know he manages to collect 75 per cent. of the fees that are due him, and it seems unpro-

fessional."—Chicago Post.

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ISLAND MORALITY.

Without wishing to draw any comparisons at the expense of our friends on the Island, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the bulk of the political immorality under which this province suffers, has its rise there and is nurtured there. It may be inevitable that this should be the case, but that it is the case there is no denying. Every attempt that is made to debauch the electorate, every political crime that is conceived, comes from the Island. The people there are dead to ethics. With them right is right. Principles are nowhere. "Get money," said the old man to his son. "Get it honestly if you can, but get it." On the same principle the people of the Island strive for political domination. They do not seem to see, or, seeing, do not care, that in striving for it they are merely pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the Dunsmuir interests. They are so wrapped up in insular prejudices that the Island is their world and all their actions are determined by the same considerations which had weight in ancient days when the strong man proved his strength with club or battle axe, and the foundations of aristocracy were laid on broken ribs and cracked skulls.

The world has moved since then, but the Island has not moved with it. Its political morals are those which the world discarded centuries ago. While there has been an advance all along the line the Island has stagnated. Prejudice takes the place of reason and blind sentiment of the exercise of independent judgment. No matter how grave or indefensible a thing may be the folk who dwell upon the Island will condone it if it is for the interests of their own. The point of view is primitive in its simplicity and absurd in its unreasonableness. The Colonist, which the Globe described, in a moment of weakness, as one of the leading papers of the Coast, tells us in effect that it is all right to buy up political opponents, to prostitute public office for private gain, to gerrymander constituencies and to play the game of politics with loaded dice. To show that they are quite in sympathy with this indefensible attitude, the people of Victoria vote for the men who claim such trickery as this as their main guiding principle. The philosopher will smile; but the results to the people are serious enough to make one wince.

There are communities in the world where the members of the Turner government would be tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail if they attempted to humbug the people after the fashion that has prevailed in this province for the last fifteen years. There can be no doubt at all that the Island is fifty years behind the age in its point of view. To those who have been accustomed to the purer tone which prevails in the politics of more civilized communities, the moral turpitude of the

Island folk is disgusting in the extreme. It is such a distinct and brazen defiance to every principle of fair play and public decency that no man who calls himself a man, who has a soul above the soul of a louse, can contemplate it without disgust. Selfishness is the rule, perhaps, and self-seeking the guiding star of the ordinary human life, but when self assumes such gigantic proportions as it does on the Island it is time to call a halt, even if the people have to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them.—Vancouver Province.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Talking about neckties," said remarked the western sheriff, as he deftly arranged the noose, "here is something that is perfectly killing.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Cawker—But how do you know that it is a secret?
Mrs. Cawker—How do I know? Why, everybody knows that it's a secret.—Exchange.

Missess—Bridget, these are ewers. I hope you'll not call them jugs any more.
Bridget—Thank you, ma'am. Sure, an' is these cups mine, too?—The Jewellers' Weekly.

"Ma, wuz you a bride when you had this photograph taken?"
"Yes, Johnny."
"Well, ma, if you wuz as pretty as that, what made you go and marry me?"—Luck.

"Ah, the charms of a vanished childhood!" sighed the sentimentalist. "I've forgotten all of them."—Don't they know, however, "except a charm for wars."—Indianapolis Journal.

"To hear a military march well played is surely a treat."
"No doubt, and on the field to some men a Philadelphia is just as surely a retreat."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"The poem I sent in has been rejected and I am tired of life."
"Don't send the next, then—take it there yourself."—Brooklyn Life.

Judge—Witness, you are forty years of age?
Female Witness—Yes, alas! One gets older every day. And yet I was young once (heaving a sigh). Ah, your lordship would hardly believe how young I was.—London Tiddlers.

Visiting Humorist—I saw a new gag to-day on the New Jersey mosquitoes. "Forsythe (coherently)—Don't they deceive yourself, young man. You may have seen suthin' on 'em that looked like a gag, but ten to one it's only some new-fangled contrivance for gettin' a better hold."—Judge.

"That translated letter is a miserable attempt to misrepresent me!" said the Spanish diplomat.
"Do you contradict the assertion that you are a chief of spies?"
"No."
"Can you refute the charges that you have assailed men high in the affairs of your own government?"
"I do not wish to."

"What is it then that you deny?"
"The grammar."—Washington Star.

Canadian Yukon Gold Fields

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862

Arrangements have now been completed through the Canadian Bank of Commerce enabling this Bank to issue Letters of Credit, Drafts, Etc.,

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The Centre of the Yukon Gold Bearing District.

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Capacity, 600 passengers, 4,000 tons Freight Will leave Victoria

JULY 20th, AUGUST 20th,

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130 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.

500 Celebrated PETERBOROUGH CANOES

Just Arrived.

OGILVIE'S MODELS.
Reasonable Prices.

Weight 90 lbs.
CARRY ONE TON.

POINTS OF MERIT:

Lightness. * Large carrying capacity. * Durability and strength.

Cumbersome green lumber boats are expensive, heavy, and can only be used going down stream, being worthless for prospecting purposes up shallow creeks, owing to swift currents. Avoid blockade at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Scarcity of boat lumber will make it impossible to supply one fourth the demand. Correspondence solicited.

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FRANK WEIR & CO., Gen. Agents, Vancouver, B.C.
Ogilvie's waterproof canvas canoe covers.

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Two Weeks Only.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS
97 to 99 Johnson St., Victoria

NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—
Front Wangel.....E. M. Zimmerman
Skagway.....J. H. Hyde
Dyea.....Eugene Stahl

ACRE LOTS

Work Estate, Burnside Road, Gorge Rd
FOR SALE CHEAP

HEISTERMAN & CO.

THE CITY.

Fruit jars at Cheapside.
Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.
McClary's ranges, Clarke & Pearson's.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

Dissolution sale now on. Gilmore & McCandless, 37 Johnson street.

4 N's—4 New Proprietor, N Table, N drinks and N Cigars of the best.

4 T's—4 Tourists, Tip, Top, Tony, Stevens' Hotel, Sannich Road.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creighton. Strictly first-class. Rates, \$2 upwards.

Two more carloads of good useful furniture unpacked this week; can be seen now.

For ice cream, ice cream soda and fresh and pure candies, come to the Palace of Sweets, successor to Lawrence.

Removed—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms. Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office.

Shippers and northern traders should see what Weiler Bros. can do in crockery and glass ware before placing their orders.

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand.

Cyclists Beware! what you drink. Call at the Half-Way House (late Stevens'). A good dinner, a poem in drink, a luxurious cigar. All at city prices.

Election Notice.—The Elected and Rejected will both receive a cordial welcome at Stevens', "The Tourists' Retreat," Sannich Road, E. Davis, Proprietor.

Cheap Reading.—Another lot of those 15 cent books to hand. Dumas, Conon Doyle, Marie Corelli and all the best authors. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

We have received a line of Tapestry Carpets from Crossley, and together with our cheaper grades in Brussels, can give you the very best value possible. Weiler Bros.

Columbia lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the first degree this evening.

The First battalion Fifth Regiment, will parade at the Drill hall at 10 a.m. on Sunday for the purpose of attending divine service.

A meeting of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at 3 this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. McGregor, McClure street. A full attendance of members is requested.

The trial of Barber & Co., Limited, vs. Lawrence was concluded yesterday. Mr. Justice Drake giving judgment in full for the plaintiff, with interest at 6 per cent. on the amount from June 1, 1896, and costs. The defendant was in England purchased a lot of goods from plaintiffs for his family, and declined to pay the bill when it was presented, on the ground that the firm had agreed to take the Victoria realty in payment. This the plaintiffs denied, holding that the realty transaction was a separate one, a member of the firm in his private capacity, having negotiated with Mr. Lawrence for land that he afterwards refused to take. The amount claimed was \$604.25 which was allowed with interest and costs as above stated.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamolais bags, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St.

O'KELL & MORRIS'

PRESERVES and MARMALADES
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Golf Hose, Leather & Elastic Belts

Golf Caps, Bicycle Caps,

The Latest Patterns in Sashes Just Arrived.

SAM REID, 122 Gov't Street.

ICE CREAM SODA

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists :: Clarence Block
Cor. Yates and Douglas.

ESQUIMALT TO MOVE.

Site of the Little Town Becoming in Demand for the Military Works.

A New and Larger Dry Dock Among the Probabilities of the Near Future.

Two or three weeks ago a couple of men of the Engineers walked through the village of Esquimalt, and wherever directed by an officer accompanying them, drove deep into the ground a little iron post. Their stroll took the trio along the Victoria-Esquimalt road from the Canton field, past the picturesque parish church of St. Paul, and down "the one street of the little town" to its termination at Esquimalt wharf.

The posts are still in position, with the letter "W. D." and the significant broad arrow beneath, to tell the residents of the place that the time is approaching when the village is to be officially effaced, and Her Majesty's Army and Navy secure undisputed possession of the entire peninsula of which during the past half century the naval hamlet has been the centre.

In a word, the war department is preparing to take possession of all private property contained within the town of Esquimalt, in order to complete the equipment of the naval station, and make the southern corner of Vancouver Is. and a supply depot of the Empire as impregnable as was Gibraltar fifty years ago.

History has recorded many cases of possession-taking by the forces of Great Britain—and razing a town is not altogether a new thing in the military soldier's repertoire. The present experience is unique, however, in that the occupation of Esquimalt comes in profoundest peace, and the only ambition of the citizens who must pack their belongings and depart, is to make the best possible bargain with the invaders.

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Great Britain makes no flourish of trumpets in the perfection of her preparations for attack or defence. She is a soldierly, the present experience is unique, however, in that the occupation of Esquimalt comes in profoundest peace, and the only ambition of the citizens who must pack their belongings and depart, is to make the best possible bargain with the invaders.

Briefly it contemplates the equipment of a store, repair and supply station second to none in the Empire; the building and manning of forts capable of defending this depot against any force that could be brought against it by sea or land; the providing of the dock with the best and biggest equipment of marine architectural skill; and the establishment of barracks, a service prison, and other necessary buildings for the use and benefit of the numerous soldiers and sailors who will be required to hold the forts and man the ships of the station.

The naval history of Esquimalt has been from first to last one of steady expansion and development. The station owes its existence to-day chiefly to geographical conditions making it naturally a place of strategic value, yet surprising as it may be to many, it was not a naval or a military officer who mounted the first gun in Victoria's fortifications. Here as in not a few other places, the colors of the nation followed the house-flag of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was one of the factors of this semi-national colonization corporation who first recognized the advantages of the magnificent harbor and commanding emplacements overlooking that are Nature's contribution to the value of the new stronghold.

This was as long ago as in 1837, when Dr. Tolmie made his way north from Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, for the purpose of developing trade with the natives of the then utterly unknown wilderness of Vancouver Island. His landing place was on the north side of the harbor, not far from the present station of the Island railway, and as many Indians had their homes in the vicinity, he concluded it would be an excellent plan to remain and initiate them in the mysteries of the white man's commerce. At the point of his debarkation, he built his fort, calling it Camson, and within the rule of a few days had the first business of the new country.

As the weeks rolled by, and he solved the problem of intercourse with the natives, Dr. Tolmie learned from them that there was a large and more prosperous village only a few miles away, to which attention might be given with promise of profit. It was guided by the little neck of land to what is now known as Deadman's river, through the Gorge, and down the Arm to where five thousand or more swashes were camped on the site of the present city of Victoria. That settled it with Dr. Tolmie. His mission was with population, and so he promptly pulled stakes, literally as well as metaphorically, and transferred his headquarters to the smaller harbor, leaving Esquimalt once again deserted by the whites.

The navy came to take possession 20 years later—crippled and worn with hard fighting and defeat on the Asiatic side of the Pacific. This was during the Crimean war, in the course of which Admiral Price had been sent to take possession of Petropaulovski—or in any event keep the Russian fleet operating from there so occupied that they could make no trouble for Britain. The British admiral found the task assigned him no inconsiderable one. He had underestimated the vigor of the enemy, and as a result had been severely chastised. Sullen and hungry for opportunity to reverse the score with the Russians, he succeeded in driving the opposing fleet into Petropaulovski harbor and holding them prisoners there.

That is, he thought he had them bottled up—but unhappily the cork was unfastened, and when a dense fog lifted one fine morning, the Britisher waiting at the

Come On

You've Got Your Chance at Last.

You have been waiting for a really important sale of inexpensive men's clothing. You have been putting off buying a new suit for some lucky chance to save money, you, who want a cheap suit for business wear or for work.

To-day is Your Chance.

Men's \$8, \$10 and \$12 Suits at \$6.

We wish we could sell \$10 and \$12 suits at \$6 always, but we cannot. These are pickings from our regular stocks, leftovers from former quick selling lines. To close them out quickly, we price them this way:

8 Suits that were \$6, are to-day \$4.50
5 " " " \$7, " " \$5.50
10 " " " \$8, \$10 and \$12, \$6.00

These suits will be sold promptly to first comers this morning. There's just 23 suits in the lot. Shall we sell them all to-day?

CAMERON....

The acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier and Klondike Outfitter in Victoria.
55 JOHNSON STREET.

gates of the harbor discovered that his birds had flown.

Admiral Price committed suicide, and his fleet came across to Esquimalt to rest, repair and recuperate generally. They found the climate delightful; the harbor and its environments possessed of many advantages. So they prophesied before leaving that it would some time become a modern Gibraltar—and placed a reserve upon ten or twelve acres at the harbor entrance to facilitate the fulfillment of the prophecy.

This land is the naval yard of to-day, containing the offices, storehouses, sail lofts, etc., of the British North Pacific station. It is just within its limits that the new naval prison is now being constructed at a cost of some £10,000, while immediately adjoining is the graving dock reserve of an additional six acres, separating the naval yard from the little ultra-English town.

The present drydock was commenced in 1880 and completed some few years later, under the joint control of the Imperial and Dominion governments, both of which contributed to its cost, about \$755,000. It is a massive stone work of great solidity, 450 feet in length and 65 wide. Practically all the British warships that during the last fifteen years have seen Pacific service, have at some time or other during their commission occupied it for cleaning or repair.

Of these the largest have been the flagships Varsipite and Royal Arthur, both of which tested its capacity for breadth, and forced upon the admiralty for consideration a fact that has an important bearing upon the present opinions.

Up to the building of the existing dock and for some little time thereafter, it was not anticipated that any larger craft than the then best of Her Majesty's navy would ever require to be cared for on the Esquimalt blocks. Never yet has a ship been detailed for service on the North Pacific that is too large for docking here. The day has gone by, however, when such a restriction can be allowed to stand, and the question now is whether the existing dock shall be enlarged or a new and much larger one be constructed wholly for the accommodation of Her Majesty's giant dogs of war.

To enlarge would, according to the superintendent of the dock, Captain Devcock, mean nothing less than the construction primarily of a cofferdam costing \$45,000 or \$50,000, and then the tearing out of one entire side of the dock. To do this would be practically as expensive as to build a new dock, and hence it is anticipated that the latter course will be pursued, the site chosen being the little cove on the Victoria side of the village, at the base of Signal hill, and at present the rendezvous of the torpedo boats and torpedo boat chasers, of which the Sparrowhawk and Virago are examples.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Sp. H. B. Cough Cure will save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

An explosion of chemicals occurred at J. Yates street, yesterday, doing \$150 worth of damage.

Mate Milne of the steam collier Ning Chow, died on board that vessel at San Francisco on Saturday. Deceased was 55 years of age and leaves a wife in England. He had several friends in Victoria.

A two story brick building is to be erected next to the California hotel on Store street by John Tollych, the Johnson street fish dealer. The building will be fitted up for stores.

At about 10 o'clock last evening 62 sounded calling the fire department to the corner of Discovery and Government street, where a small fire in the roof of a frame building was burning. It was extinguished without any particular loss.

"From Sire to Son" was the bill by the Sam T. Shaw Company at the Victoria last evening, the several parts being most acceptably sustained. "To-night Nat Goodwin's famous comedy 'In Mizouri'—one of the most successful comedies of the decade will be presented. The house last night was well filled and the applause was frequent and hearty.

KASLO.

Last week a meeting was held in the McGregor building for the purpose of enrolling a militia company. Thirty-eight members signed the roll under Captain G. P. Reid and First Lieutenant Wm. Twiss, Jno. P. Vroom was elected second lieutenant and the names of ten members were proposed for the position of sergeants. These will be selected according to their fitness and ability for the offices. The boys anticipate no difficulty in recruiting the company up to the all standard of forty-five members. Tuesday and Friday were selected as drill nights. A requisition has been made on Lieutenant-Colonel Peters for arms and accoutrements and within a short time under their efficient officers the boys hope to present a first-class appearance on parade.

J. B. McLaren, the well known Vancouver man, who has large mining interests in Kootenay, was here last night. He informs the Kootenayan that he has effected a settlement with E. W. Mathews, acting for the Bradens, whereby they drop out and McLaren takes the Humboldt, a Crawford creek property, which has been the subject of much dispute. Mr. McLaren will develop the property.

"What's the matter with you, Ike?" asked the rural lawyer of the rural editor. "I never knew you to pitch into a man the way you have into the deacon." "Yes, and I hadn't through with him yet. Think of that old skunk! I subscribed for his home paper!"—Detroit Free Press.

No Grip

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills
and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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& CO.

Pianos

Are the most artistic and refined instruments made.

WAITE & CO., Sole Agents

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NOLTE
For CORRECT GLASSES
COME TO US.

ST. ALICE WATER

FROM Harrison Hot Springs

THORPE & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents.
VICTORIA. - VANCOUVER.
NELSON.
Box 175 - Tel. 435.

NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the island locally known as Darr Island, situated at the mouth of the West Arm of Sidney Lake, Clayoquot District, and containing 40 acres, more or less.
J. M. ASHTON,
July 14, 1898.

YOU'LL REGRET IT

If you let the closing days of this sale go by without paying us a visit. Many have saved money already, why not you?

Celebrated "Health" Flannel, natural wool, twilled or plain. 33 cts yd.
English Shirt Flannels, worth 45 cts, at 25 cts yd.
Cream Serge Flannels, regular 50 cts, at 35 cts.
Bolano French Satteens for dresses at 10 cts yd.
A few Blouse Silks at 15 cts yd.
10 pieces Black Broadens, double fold, 35 cts yd.
All remnants and ends, and all odd and broken lines will be cleared this week.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

The Westside,



Jewels a Pleasure

Long Gold Chains, Chain Bracelets, gold and silver New styles in Gem Rings just received.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government St.

Semi-Weekly Colonist

\$1.50 Per Annum

GEO. POWELL & CO.

Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.

Granite Fruit Kettles
Crown Fruit Jars
Rubber Rings All Sizes

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

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FINE BEDROOM SUITES in Mahogany, Birch, Oak Bird's Eye Maple, White Maple, etc. Also 2-piece sets (Bureau and Washstand) to be used with our BRASS BEDSTEADS, either in French or Italian Styles. Illustrated catalogue of Bedsteads, etc. on application.

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FOUR CROWN SCOTCH WHISKY

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INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone knowing the former boarding place or any particulars of the late James B. Smith, who died on the steamer Tees, February 27, 1898, will please notify Mr. C. G. Pemberton, lawyer, 35 Yates street.

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E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

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HOTELS.
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DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

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VICTORIA TRUCK CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

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BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

E. LITTLE, dealer in palates, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

No. 287.

A BY-LAW.

Relating to Paving Fort Street, From Government Street to Douglas Street, With Wooden Block Pavement, and Concrete or Vitreous Brick Sidewalks and Curb, and a Local Improvement Proposed to be made by the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Victoria have, by resolution, determined to pave Fort Street from Government Street to Douglas Street, with wooden block pavement, and concrete or vitreous brick sidewalks and curb, in accordance with specifications approved by the Municipal Council;

And whereas such paving of the said street is a local improvement; And whereas under and by virtue of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the Municipal Council duly passed a by-law known as the "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," being a by-law to provide for the assessment of real property benefited by local improvements, and which by-law has been amended by the By-Law No. 178, "A By-Law to amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and the "Local Improvement Amendment By-Law, 1893;" And whereas in pursuance of section 4 of the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," the City Engineer has ascertained and determined the said works and improvements, and has made and certified a correct plan or description thereof, and has made an estimate of the expense or cost thereof, and has ascertained and determined and shown on the said plan what real property will be immediately benefited by the proposed improvements, and the City Engineer and City Assessor have made their report, as required by the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," in the form required by section 5 of that by-law, as amended by the said by-law No. 178, "A By-Law to Amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and have therein recommended that a third of the cost of the proposed improvements should be borne by the real property immediately benefited by the proposed improvements, and that the remaining one-third of the said cost with the whole of the cost in respect of street intersections should be borne by the municipal corporation;

And whereas the said report has been approved and adopted by the said Council, and a copy of the plan aforesaid has been made by the said Engineer and filed in the office of the City Clerk;

And whereas it has been ascertained and determined that the real property referred to in sub-section "D" of the said report will be immediately benefited by such proposed improvements;

And whereas the said City Assessor is of the opinion that the total amount of the cost of the said proposed improvements, deducting from which sums the sum of \$3,357.53, the amount of the said principal of the debt to be paid, leaves the sum of \$4,855.00 as the amount of the principal of the debt to be incurred by this by-law, and that the total amount required to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said debt and interest thereon, and for creating an annual fund for paying the said principal debt of \$4,855.00 within 10 years, according to law, which said debt and interest is created on the security of a mortgage of the said property, and on that security only is \$728.20; And whereas the total assessed value of the whole real property benefited under this by-law, according to the last Revised Assessment Roll, is \$409,300;

And whereas under and by virtue of section 245 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the said Council are authorized to proceed with the proposed improvement, under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the Council may by-law in that behalf regulate and determine;

And whereas the said Council are desirous of passing a by-law for the purposes mentioned;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the said report and plan be adopted, and that the proposed improvement in paving Fort Street, from Government Street to Douglas Street, with wooden block pavement, concrete, vitreous brick or granite sidewalks and curb, be made and carried out in accordance therewith.

2. That the real property which is immediately benefited by the said improvement shall be that which is described in sub-section "D" of the said report as therein appears, which is as follows:—

"Sub-section D, showing the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various lots benefited:—"

Lot.	Block.	Frontage Feet	Rate per Foot	Total amount payable	Assessment for sidewalk and curb	Net amount payable
121 & 415	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
West part of 414	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
East part of 414	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
406	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
407	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
408	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
subdivision 1 of 121a	24	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
15 of 121a	24	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
16 of 121a	24	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
17 of 121a	24	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
18 of 121a	24	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
19 of 121a	24	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
20 of 121a	24	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
538	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
539	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
540	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
541	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
542	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
543	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
544	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
545	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
546	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
547	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
548	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
549	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
550	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
551	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
552	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
553	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
554	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
555	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
556	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
557	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
558	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
559	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
560	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
561	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
562	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
563	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
564	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
565	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
566	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
567	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
568	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
569	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
570	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
571	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
572	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
573	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
574	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
575	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
576	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
577	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
578	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
579	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
580	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
581	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
582	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
583	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
584	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
585	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
586	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
587	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
588	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
589	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
590	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
591	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
592	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
593	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
594	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
595	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
596	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
597	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
598	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
599	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00
600	15	60	5.50	\$330.00	\$60.00	\$270.00

3. That the shares and proportions in which the said sum of \$4,855.00 (the estimated cost of making the said improvement) shall be paid, after deducting the municipal debt, shall be as follows:—

"Sub-section D, showing the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited, as follows:—"

Lot.	Block.	Amount as per each year's years.	Amount of assessment
121 and 415.....	13	\$74 00	\$74 00
West part of 414.....		24 75	247 10
East part of 414.....		41 40	414 00
406.....		62 70	627 00
407.....		41 55	415 50
408.....		83 50	830 00
subdivision 1 of 121a.....	24	\$3 60	136 00
" 15 of 121a.....		17 50	175 00
" 16 of 121a.....		17 50	175 00
" 17 of 121a.....		17 75	177 50
" 18 of 121a.....		17 75	177 50
" 19 of 121a.....		17 75	177 50
" 20 of 121a.....		17 75	177 50
538.....		72 00	720 00
539.....		72 00	720 00
540.....		93 35	933 50

